RHODE ISLAND DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

FACT SHEET

Office of Water Resources, October 2004

Nonpoint Source Management
Wetland Protection and Restoration
Bay Watershed Action
Marine Pumpout Facilities

PURPOSE

The Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (RIDEM) is pleased to announce the availability of nonpoint source (NPS) management, wetland protection and restoration (WPR), Bay watershed action (BayWAG) and Marine pumpout facility (MPF) grants.

The grants, provided on a matching basis, will give financial assistance for projects that address objectives listed in the table below:

Grant Type	Primary Objective
NPS	Reduce NPS pollutant loadings entering water resources so that beneficial uses of the water resources are maintained or restored through support of water quality restoration, demonstration of management practices and local wastewater management.
WPR	Support wetlands protection and restoration.
BayWAG	Support the ecologic health of the Narragansett Bay Watershed (Rhode Island and Massachusetts) as well as the Rhode Island Coastal Salt Ponds Watershed.
MPF	Construct, replace, retrofit and maintain marine pumpout facilities and pumpout boats at public and private marinas and yacht clubs.

For more information on project preference and eligible activities, please refer to the RFP.

PROJECT CATEGORIES & FUNDING RANGES

Project Category	Grant Range	Applicant Match	Eligible Applicants
NPS Onsite Wastewater Management	Up to $10,000 (planning) $10,000 - $25,000 (implementation)	40% (planning) 20% (implementation)	Municipalities
NPS • Demonstration • Water Quality Restoration Action	$25,000 - $200,000	40%	State, local and regional government agencies; nonprofit agencies
Wetlands Protection and Restoration	$5,000 - $25,000	25%	Nonprofit organizations, state, regional, and local governmental entities, and universities are eligible to receive grants. Grants cannot be made to private persons. If projects involve property owned by others, the property owner must be a co-applicant for the grant.
Bay Watershed Action	Up to $13,000	20%	Nongovernmental organization (e.g., environmental or community group), state or local government agency, municipality, professional or trade association, school, college, or university within the Narragansett Bay watershed (Massachusetts and Rhode Island) and Rhode Island coastal pond watersheds.
Marine Pumpout Facilities	Up to $15,000	25%	Owners of any Rhode Island marinas may apply for grants to support projects that must be located at that marina. A non-owner operator may apply for such a grant, but only if the owner countersigns the application and the grant award.

For all projects, match must relate directly to the project to which it is being applied, be reasonably valued, and be supported by documentation. Cash contributions always can serve as match, but match may also include the value of services from individuals, organizations, municipalities, and other nonfederal public agencies. These "in-kind" services can range from the value of equipment used on the project to services provided directly to the project, including the services of volunteers. Note that with few exceptions, the federal government will not allow the use federal funds to serve as match for federally funded 319 grants. For example, a town employee paid for with federal funds cannot be counted as match for a 319 grant.

PROCESS FOR SUBMITTING PROPOSALS – Deadline Friday, December 10, 2004

Proposals must be received at RIDEM Office of Water Resources no later than 4:00 p.m., **Friday, December 10, 2004**. A public workshop has been scheduled to introduce the RFP and the RFP process, explain proposal requirements, including budget calculations, and help potential applicants determine whether proposals might be eligible under this RFP.

Grant Type	Program Contacts
NPS	Betsy Dake, Senior Environmental Planner Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (401) 222-4700 ext 7230 or bdake@dem.state.ri.us
WPR	Carolyn Murphy, Principal Natural Resources Specialist Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (401) 222-4700 x 7208 or carol.murphy@dem.ri.gov
BayWAG	Becky Weidman New England Interstate Water Pollution Control Commission (978) 323-7929 or rweidman@neiwpcc.org (applications by email only)
MPF	Joseph Migliore, Principal Environmental Scientist Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (401) 222-4700 x 7258 or jmiglior@dem.state.ri.us

GRANT WORKSHOP

Thursday, October 28, 2004
1:30 - 3:30 p.m.
RIDEM–3rd Floor Cafeteria
235 Promenade Street, Providence

The formal RFP describes proposal content and format, including required cost, task, reporting, monitoring, and personnel information. In addition, RIDEM, EPA, NBEP and NEIWPCC will be available to advise applicants. For a copy of the full RFP or further assistance, please refer to the program contacts list above.

The RFP is also available on RIDEM's web site at:

http://www.state.ri.us/dem/programs/benviron/water/finance/non/index.htm

http://www.purchasing.state.ri.us

RIDEM expects to announce selected projects and begin issuing grant agreements in the summer of 2005.

EVALUATION AND SELECTION OF PROPOSALS

Project proposals will receive an initial screening by representatives of the Office of Water Resources or in the case of BayWAG grants New England Interstate Water Pollution Control Commission (NEIWPCC) for basic eligibility criteria.

Eligible proposals will be referred to interagency review committees according to grant type. The interagency review committees will evaluate the eligible proposals based on ranking criteria.

Upon completing the proposal evaluation, the interagency review committee will make recommendations for funding to RIDEM's director.

For projects to be funded with state bond money, only RIDEM approval is required. For projects to be funded with federal money, approval by RIDEM and EPA is required. All grant agreements for NPS, WPR and MPF projects are subject to fiscal approval by Department of Administration via a purchase order. RIDEM will generally obtain purchase orders prior to approving grant agreements.

BayWAG grants are to be administered through NEIWPCC. NEIWPCC is partnering with the NBEP by acting as the grant program's fiscal agent and assisting with grant selection and overall administration.

FY04 REQUEST FOR COMPETITIVE GRANT PROPOSALS for

Nonpoint Source Management
Wetland Protection and Restoration
Bay Watershed Action
Marine Pumpout Facilities

SECTION I GENERAL INFORMATION

Purpose of the Request for Competitive Grant Proposals (RFP)

The Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (RIDEM) is pleased to announce the availability of nonpoint source (NPS) management, wetland protection and restoration (WPR), Bay watershed action (BayWAG) and Marine pumpout facility (MPF) grants.

The grants, provided on a matching basis, will give financial assistance for projects that address objectives listed in the table below:

Grant Type	Primary Objective
NPS	Reduce NPS pollutant loadings entering water resources so that beneficial uses of the water resources are maintained or restored through support of water quality restoration, demonstration of management practices and local wastewater management.
WPR	Support wetlands protection and restoration.
BayWAG	Support the ecologic health of the Narragansett Bay Watershed (Rhode Island and Massachusetts) as well as the Rhode Island Coastal Salt Ponds Watershed.
MPF	Construct, replace, retrofit and maintain marine pumpout facilities and pumpout boats at public and private marinas and yacht clubs.

Submission of Proposals Deadline: December 10, 2004

Eligible parties (refer to "Eligibility of Applicants") wishing to apply for grants should prepare proposals according to the proposal format and requirements of Appendix I. Incomplete proposals or proposals not following Appendix I may be considered ineligible or receive a lower ranking.

All project proposals must be received no later than 4:00 p.m. on **December 10, 2004**. All proposals must be submitted to the following application recipient:

Grant Type	Application Recipient
NPS	Betsy Dake, Senior Environmental Planner

	Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management Office of Water Resources 235 Promenade St. Providence, RI 02908
WPR	Carolyn Murphy, Principal Natural Resources Specialist Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management Office of Water Resources 235 Promenade St. Providence, RI 02908
BayWAG	Rebecca Weidman rweidman@neiwpcc.org (email only)
MPF	Joseph Migliore, Principal Environmental Scientist Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management Office of Water Resources 235 Promenade St. Providence, RI 02908

A workshop to review the RFP process and discuss potential proposals has been scheduled as follows:

Public workshop - Date: **Thursday, October 28, 2004**
Time: 1:30 p.m. – 3:30 p.m.
Location: RIDEM Headquarters, 3rd Flooor Cafeteria
235 Promenade Street, Providence

If you are unable to attend the workshop but need additional information, please contact the appropriate program contact(s) listed below.

It is anticipated that the awards will be announced by summer 2005. Development of grant agreements will follow. (*Projects should not be initiated until after grant agreements are approved as this may affect eligibility for funding*--see section III, "Project Agreements" for more information.) RIDEM, NBEP, and NEIWPCC welcome the opportunity to help applicants determine whether a project idea would be eligible for a grant, and to provide guidance in preparing a project proposal. For assistance, contact:

Grant Type	Program Contacts
NPS	Betsy Dake, Senior Environmental Planner Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (401) 222-4700 ext 7230 or bdake@dem.state.ri.us Jim Riordan, Principal Environmental Scientist/Program Coordinator Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (401) 222-4700 x 4421 or jim.riordan@dem.ri.gov Margherita Pryor EPA Region 1, New England

	(617) 918-1597 or pryor.margherita@epamail.epa.gov
WPR	Carolyn Murphy, Principal Natural Resources Specialist Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (401) 222-4700 x 7208 or carol.murphy@dem.ri.gov
BayWAG	Richard Ribb Narragansett Bay Estuary Program (401) 874-6233 or rribb@gso.uri.edu Becky Weidman New England Interstate Water Pollution Control Commission (978) 323-7929 or rweidman@neiwpcc.org Margherita Pryor, EPA Region 1, New England (617) 918-1597 or pryor.margherita@epa.gov,
MPF	Joseph Migliore, Principal Environmental Scientist Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (401) 222-4700 x 7258 or jmiglior@dem.state.ri.us

The RFP will be posted on DEM's web site at:

http://www.state.ri.us/dem/programs/benviron/water/finance/non/index.htm

The RFP will also be posted at:

http://www.purchasing.state.ri.us

Information specific to BayWAG will be posted at:

http://www.neiwpcc.org
http://www.nbep.org

Preproposal Review for NPS and WPR Grants (Optional)
Deadline: November 12, 2004

To foster collaboration and provide a mechanism for early review, RIDEM encourages and will accept one-page preproposals for review and comment. NPS and WPR preproposals should be sent to Betsy Dake (NPS) or Carolyn Murphy (WPR) at the aforementioned address. Please note that the preproposal process is offered for NPS and WPR applicants only. To ensure adequate review time, preproposals must be received by November 12, 2004. Comments on preproposals will be provided either by phone or in writing to respective applicants by November 26, 2004

Applicants should note that a preproposal review is offered for informational purposes only and does not guarantee or necessarily improve the likelihood of

project funding under this RFP. Likewise, projects that have not gone through preproposal review receive no less consideration for funding than those that were reviewed as preproposals. The preproposal process is intended to prevent applicants from expending effort on projects that are ineligible, duplicative or otherwise not likely to be funded.

Project Categories

The following are categories of eligibility for grant projects:

Grant Type	Project Types

NPS	• Onsite Wastewater Management.
	  ○ Planning.
	  ○ Implementation.
	• Water Quality Restoration Actions.
	  ○ Implementation.
	  ○ Interim Measures to Develop Restoration Actions.
	• Demonstration.

WPR	• Wetland, wetland buffer, and riparian buffer restoration projects
	  ○ Feasibility and design.
	  ○ Implementation.
	• Local wetland conservation planning that identifies specific management and protection strategies for a specific geographic area with a demonstrated commitment to implementation.
	• Wetland outreach, training, and education projects.
	• Development of strategies for improved local protection of isolated and vulnerable wetlands in a specific geographic area with a demonstrated commitment to implementation.

BayWAG	• Riparian restoration for headwater streams. • Capacity-building for watershed and community groups. • Municipal planning and implementation needs related to habitat, land use, and low impact development/stormwater abatement.
MPF	• Construction. • Replacement. • Maintenance.

Additional description of NPS project categories is provided in section IV, "Nonpoint Source Project Category Descriptions." Appendix II includes examples of potentially eligible projects as well as information on project funding under previous RFPs.

Eligibility of Applicants

Eligible entities shall possess the administrative capacity to manage federal and state grants (see "Administrative Capacity" under section III of this RFP). Interested entities, which are unable to meet the administrative capacity requirements, may wish to consider partnering with state, municipal and other

agencies that possess the appropriate capacities. All applicants must demonstrate adequate authority to carry out proposed projects. The table below provides a list of eligible applicants for each grant program and project category.

Program and Project Category	Eligible Applicants
NPS--Onsite Wastewater Management	Municipalities
NPS--Demonstration	State, local and regional government agencies; nonprofit agencies
NPS--Water Quality Restoration Action	State, local and regional government agencies; nonprofit agencies
WPR	Nonprofit organizations, state, regional, and local governmental entities, and universities are eligible to receive grants. Grants cannot be made to private persons. If projects involve property owned by others, the property owner must be a co-applicant for the grant.
BayWAG	Nongovernmental organization (e.g., environmental or community group), state or local government agency, municipality, professional or trade association, school, college, or university within the Narragansett Bay watershed (Massachusetts and Rhode Island) and Rhode Island coastal pond watersheds.
MPF	Owners of any Rhode Island marinas may apply for grants to support projects that must be located at that marina. A non-owner operator may apply for such a grant, but only if the owner countersigns the application and the grant award.

Preference for Projects

Preference for projects depends on the type of grant applied for (i.e., NPS, WPR, BayWAG and/or MPF) and to some extent project category. The text below discusses the preference for projects under each grant type.

Nonpoint Source Management

The Office of Water Resources intends that NPS grants will support the restoration of priority waterbodies. For restoration actions, OWR is most interested in proposals for projects that abate impairments to Group 1 waterbodies of the state 303(d) list (see enclosure). In these waterbodies, RIDEM has completed, or is in the process of characterizing the nature and extent of water quality impairments including identifying sources of NPS pollution. This provides an appropriate technical basis for strategically investing in NPS abatement measures. RIDEM intends that a majority of federal 319 grants will be awarded for work in these waterbodies with a focus on the pollutants causing the impairment. Proposals should support existing

water quality restoration efforts and be consistent with prior water quality assessment work (e.g., TMDL reports and water quality studies when available).

In some watersheds, watershed action plans have been developed. Watershed action plans usually reflect a wide range of environmental concerns within a watershed. Watershed action plans may include recommendations for water quality restoration actions that would provide a basis for developing a nonpoint source management project.

Beyond Group 1 waterbodies, OWR will review and consider primarily those projects that involve the direct abatement of a NPS pollution problem that is identified as the cause of a documented water quality impairment. Such projects must be site specific, well defined and result in a measurable water quality improvement. Appendix II gives examples of some preferred NPS water quality restoration project activities and provides maps and tabular summary of some potentially eligible projects. Again for some watersheds, a watershed action plan may exist that identifies restoration actions.

For water quality restoration projects, eligible proposals will be ranked based upon their overall quality and completeness, value of the water resource being restored (drinking water, recreational, commercial habitat and natural resource value), likelihood the project will reduce nonpoint source pollutant loadings, public support for the project (municipal, other agencies, etc.), adequacy of matching support, and overall project feasibility. Applicants will also be evaluated as to their administrative and financial management capabilities.

OWR will also consider projects that demonstrate the effectiveness and implementability of innovative BMPs. For such projects, effectiveness or implementability must be measurable. While abatement of impairment is preferable it will not be required for demonstration projects to be eligible.

With respect to onsite wastewater projects, OWR will consider proposals from any Rhode Island communities that rely in whole or in part on septic systems to meet their wastewater disposal needs. Ranking will be based on public support, water quality conditions and water resource values.

Wetlands Protection and Restoration

RIDEM is interested in promoting restoration of wetlands, wetland buffers, and riparian buffers identified and prioritized in prior planning studies completed in the Woonasquatucket River Watershed by Golet et al (2002) and Kleinschmidt (2001). Preference will be given to projects identified in these or other similar restoration plans although other wetland restoration projects will also be considered. Preference will also be given to site-specific outreach

projects including development and installation of signage or displays at publicly accessible wetland areas in Rhode Island. Preference will be given to projects that propose to implement wetland related recommendations of previously completed conservation plans or watershed action plans. Finally, preference will be given to vernal pool protection projects proposed in the Pawcatuck River watershed, building on previously completed work in that watershed.

Bay Watershed Action

The BayWAG grants are intended to encourage projects related to state priorities by a range of stakeholders, communities, and interested partners. The Narragansett Bay Summit 2000 highlighted the fact that the Bay's health is affected not only by watersheds in Rhode Island, but also by five watersheds in Massachusetts: Blackstone, Ten-Mile, Mount Hope, Narragansett, and Taunton. In recognition of this relationship among watersheds, watershed communities, and the Bay, the grant program targets eligible projects in both the Massachusetts and Rhode Island portions of the Bay watershed as well as Rhode Island's coastal ponds watersheds.

The purposes of this grant program are:

- To directly address environmental impacts in Narragansett Bay, its watersheds in both Rhode Island and Massachusetts, and the Rhode Island coastal ponds.
- To build capacity in Rhode Island and Massachusetts to manage and eliminate the causes of such impacts.
- To support planning and implementation projects related to the stated priorities.

Priority areas of interest are:

- Riparian restoration for headwater streams.
- Capacity-building for watershed and community groups.
- Municipal planning and implementation needs related to habitat, land use, and low impact development/stormwater abatement.

This program seeks projects that carry out actions targeting the above priorities that:

- Assess or restore habitat and important community environmental resources.
- Collect, analyze, and share environmental data, including providing training to collect or analyze data.
- Improve, enhance or restore environmental resources.
- Increase public understanding and participation in solving environmental problems.
- Improve watershed management and planning.

Marine Pumpout Facility

MPF grants can be for fixed base or mobile pump-out facility. The RIDEM will award grants for the development of boater (discharges) waste disposal options in Rhode Island marine waters that conforms to the mandatory Federal No Discharge designation. Through this ongoing program, the state has reduced a significant source of fecal contamination and pathogens near shellfish harvesting and swimming areas. The magnitude and complexity of the problem is related to the number of boats utilizing the Bay, the transient nature of boating, the location of boat anchorages with respect to bathing and shellfish harvesting areas and the lack of available land side toilet and pump- out facilities.

Eligible Activities

Eligibility of activities depends on the type of grant applied for (i.e., NPS, WPR, BayWAG and/or MPF) and to some extent project category. The text below discusses the eligible activities under each grant type.

Nonpoint Source Management

Water quality restoration actions are those activities undertaken to reduce pollution in waters that are demonstrated to be degraded. Water quality restoration actions that are eligible under this RFP include the design and implementation of BMPs to abate a nonpoint pollution source or the effects of hydromodification[1] as well as restoration of degraded habitats. In many watersheds, this will involve the design and construction of structural pollution controls to abate stormwater runoff or other NPS sources. Nonstructural BMPs, such as pollution prevention (i.e., source reduction of a pollutant of concern) and implementation of stormwater management programs, may also be eligible. Projects addressing the pollutants of concern for Group 1 waters on Rhode Island's 303(d) list or well-documented water quality impairment will receive the highest ranking. Eligible expenses generally include the costs of personnel salary, travel, indirect, supplies, construction, and contractual services. RIDEM generally will not subsidize salaries of existing municipal staff.

Projects involving the abatement of *point source wastewater discharges* (e.g., Phase I RIPDES permitted discharges) are *not* eligible. Projects involving stormwater runoff management may be eligible under one or more of the following circumstances:

- The project involves control of runoff that is not regulated pursuant to RIPDES (e.g., an unregulated activity or outside the urbanized area).

[1] Hydromodification means alteration of the hydrologic characteristics of waters, which in turn could cause degradation of a water resource.

- The project involves control of runoff in a RIPDES-regulated jurisdiction (i.e., the Phase II urbanized area), but does not involve treatment at the point of stormwater discharge.
- The project is for demonstration of a stormwater technology of significant interest to the state and includes technology transfer to interested Rhode Island parties.
- The project will control runoff from existing development only.

RIDEM prefers to fund stormwater management projects that entirely eliminate discharge of untreated stormwater by retaining the water quality volume through upland attenuation, infiltration or retention in a permanent pool or constructed wetland followed by overland discharge through a buffer.

Projects *solely* focused on activities such as technical assistance, education, training, technology transfer, stormwater systems mapping, community planning, and water quality monitoring will generally *not* be considered eligible. However, such activities may be eligible if they are directly associated with implementing a restoration action that reduces NPS pollution. NPS research, statewide program development, water quality assessment, land acquisition and routine maintenance of existing structural BMPs are not eligible activities.

An implementation project may be designed to include subcontracting in the form of cost sharing on BMPs. Such projects must identify the BMPs proposed for cost sharing, cost-share rates, potential installation sites, and a model cost-share agreement between the sponsor and the cost share recipient. The total of cost shares from any federal sources (e.g., 319, USDA, CDBG, etc.) for installation of BMPs should not exceed 75% of the cost of the BMP. Cost share from private parties (i.e., individuals) is only allowable for BMP demonstration. Applicants with questions regarding total federal cost share should contact Betsy Dake at 222-4700 ext. 7230.

Recipients of 319-funded cost sharing for installation of BMPs must agree to properly maintain the BMP, and if applicable, to use pesticide and nutrient management in accordance with Natural Resources Conservation Service or state standards. Recipients must also be willing to allow access, as requested by RIDEM, to monitor the effectiveness of the BMP.

Onsite wastewater management (OWM) grants are for development of OWM plans or implementation of a local wastewater management program in accordance with an RIDEM-approved OWMP.

<u>Wetland Protection and Restoration</u>
WPR grants are provided activities as described in project categories (see above). For descriptions of prior wetland protection projects funded by these

grants visit the RIDEM wetland web page at:

http://www.state.ri.us/dem/programs/benviron/water/wetlands/ongoing.htm

Applicants who have questions regarding the eligibility of project activities should contact Carol Murphy at (401) 222-4700 x 7208 or carol.murphy@dem.ri.gov.

Bay Watershed Action

BayWAG grants are provided activities as described in project categories (see above). BayWAG grants limit indirect, administrative and overhead expenses to a total of 10% of grant awards. Applicants who have questions regarding the eligibility of project activities should contact:

Richard Ribb
Narragansett Bay Estuary Program
(401) 874-6233 or rribb@gso.uri.edu

Becky Weidman
New England Interstate Water Pollution Control Commission
(978) 323-7929 or rweidman@neiwpcc.org

Margherita Pryor,
EPA Region 1, New England
(617) 918-1597 or pryor.margherita@epa.gov

Marine Pumpout Facility

As discussed above, MPF grants are for construction, replacement, retrofitting and maintenance of marine pump out facilities and pump out boats. The grants can be for fixed base or mobile pump-out facility. Applicants who have questions regarding the eligibility of project activities should contact Joseph Migliore (401) 222-4700 x 7258 or jmiglior@dem.state.ri.us.

Evaluation and Selection of Proposals

Project proposals will receive an initial screening by representatives of the Office of Water Resources or in the case of BayWAG grants New England Interstate Water Pollution Control Commission (NEIWPCC) for basic eligibility criteria.

Eligible proposals will be referred to interagency review committees according to grant type. The interagency review committees will evaluate the eligible proposals based on ranking criteria.

Upon completing the proposal evaluation, the interagency review committee will make recommendations for funding to RIDEM's director.

For projects to be funded with state bond money, only RIDEM approval is required. For projects to be funded with federal money, approval by RIDEM and EPA is required. All grant agreements for NPS, WPR and MPF projects are subject to fiscal approval by Department of Administration via a purchase order. RIDEM will generally obtain purchase orders prior to approving grant agreements.

BayWAG grants are to be administered through NEIWPCC. NEIWPCC is partnering with the NBEP by acting as the grant program's fiscal agent and assisting with grant selection and overall administration.

Preparing the Proposal for Final Approval

For projects that are selected, RIDEM or NEIWPCC may request the applicant to modify project proposals based on comments received during project evaluations and the selection process. The applicant must submit the revised project proposal to the RIDEM or NEIWPCC prior to final approval. The RIDEM or NEIWPCC will conduct a final review of the proposal in coordination with appropriate agencies and, if satisfied that all review comments have been adequately addressed and that the proposal is satisfactory will approve it for funding.

SECTION II--FISCAL MANAGEMENT

Funding Sources and Grant Amounts

Nonpoint Source Management
RIDEM will issue NPS grants with funds provided by two sources: (1) U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under section 319 of the Clean Water Act (which includes 319 funds allocated as part of the Clean Water Action Plan (CWAP)) and (2) State of Rhode Island Clean Water Act Environmental Trust Fund (Chapter 289, PL 1986).

Generally speaking, water quality restoration actions should range from $25,000-$200,000. Onsite wastewater management plans should be for $10,000 or less and OWM program proposals should include grant requests for $10,000-$25,000. Applicants who anticipate proposing budgets outside of the aforementioned ranges should contact Betsy Dake (222-4700 ext. 7230).

Wetlands Protection and Restoration
RIDEM will issue the wetland grants with funds provided by the EPA under

section 104(b)3 of the Clean Water Act. Wetland grants should range from $5000 to $25,000. Applicants who anticipate proposing budgets outside of the aforementioned ranges should contact Carol Murphy at (401) 222-4700 x 7208 or carol.murphy@dem.ri.gov.

Bay Watershed Action
Funding for the BayWAG grants is provided by the Narragansett Bay Estuary Program (NBEP), one of the 28 EPA-funded National Estuary Programs (for information on the National Estuary Program, see http://www.epa.gov/owow/estuaries). Grant requests should be limited to $13,000. For questions regarding funding limits, please contact:

Richard Ribb
Narragansett Bay Estuary Program
(401) 874-6233 or rribb@gso.uri.edu

Becky Weidman
New England Interstate Water Pollution Control Commission
(978) 323-7929 or rweidman@neiwpcc.org

Margherita Pryor,
EPA Region 1, New England
(617) 918-1597 or pryor.margherita@epa.gov,

Marine Pumpout Facility
MPF grants are limited to $15,000 and are provided under the US Fish and Wildlife Service Clean Vessel Act. For questions regarding funding limits, please contact Joseph Migliore at (401) 222-4700 x 7258 or jmiglior@dem.state.ri.us.

See "Invoicing and Payment" in Section III for details on reimbursement schedule. Guidance on preparing budgets and budget sheets may be found in Appendix I.

Match Amount Requirements and Sources

"Match" refers to funds or services used to conduct a project that are not borne by grant funds. All project match must: (1) relate directly to the project for which the match is being applied; (2) be reasonably valued; and (3) be supported by documentation.

Match may include: (1) cash; (2) the value of noncash, in-kind contributions[2]

[2] The term "in-kind contributions" refers to services that are directly related to the project, but do not otherwise have a specific marketable value or price.

(e.g., charges for equipment used on the project, but not specifically purchased or rented for the project); or (3) the value of goods and services directly contributed to the project. Nonfederal public agencies, organizations or individuals may provide third party in-kind contributions. Volunteer services provided to the sponsor for project activities and travel costs may be valued as match at rates consistent with rates ordinarily paid by employers for similar work. General volunteer time is currently valued at $16.05/hour. Usually federal funds or services cannot be used as match for federally funded water quality grants.

Examples of actions that might be used as eligible match include the following:

- Cost or value-per-hour rate multiplied by the number of hours performing work associated with the project proposal tasks, such as writing, copying and mailing water quality publications or watershed newsletters, attending watershed activities, subcontract development, putting on training or workshop sessions, BMP or conservation plan designs and reviews, water quality data collection or interpretation), or similar work relating to the project but not directly funded by the grant.
- Cost of equipment rentals, and supplies used for the project.
- Room rental costs for meetings relating to the project.
- Cost of construction of approved BMPs (including labor, equipment and materials).
- Costs of travel (i.e., mileage rates, tolls, etc.; current state mileage rate is $0.375 per mile).

Match is an indicator of local commitment to a project and figures prominently in proposal eligibility and ranking. Proposals must include funds or services to match the grant funding, in the following amounts:

Project Category	Applicant Match[3]
NPS--Onsite Wastewater Management Planning	40%
NPS--Onsite Wastewater Management Implementation	20%
NPS--Water Quality Management Demonstration	40%
NPS--Water Quality Restoration Action--Interim Measure	40%
NPS--Water Quality Restoration Action—Implementation	40%

[3] Federal 319 (NPS) grant regulations require a 40% match. For high priority projects where this level of match is not available, RIDEM may be able to assist. However, RIDEM has limited ability to provide nonfederal match and makes no guarantee of providing the balance of match on proposals submitted with less than 40% match. OWM implementation projects require a 20% match. OWM planning projects require a 40% match. Proposal applicants who are unable to meet the match requirements should contact Jim Riordan (222-4700 ext. 4421).

WPR	25%
BayWAG	20%
MPF	25%

Match Calculation

Section 319 grants are provided in a 60% to 40% (i.e., 3:2) grant-match ratio. A 40% match means that at least 40% of the *total project budget* comes from a nonfederal source. To calculate 40% match, multiply the amount of grant funds requested by two-thirds or 0.667 (but not 0.666). If $60,000 in grant funds is needed, perform the following calculation: 60,000 x (2 ÷ 3) = $40,000[4] to determine the recommended nonfederal match amount. To calculate a 20% match (i.e., 80% grant: 20% match), multiply the grant amount requested by one-fourth (i.e., match = 25% of grant). To calculate a 25% match (i.e., 75% grant: 25% match), multiply the grant amount requested by one-third (i.e., match = 25% of grant). Matching contributions above the required level are considered preferable in the project selection process.

SECTION III TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF NPS GRANT AWARDS

Administrative Capacity

RFP applicants must have institutional capacity to comply with the applicable federal "Uniform Administrative Requirements for Grants and Cooperative Agreements" (40 CFR Part 31 or 33) as appropriate. This includes, but is not limited, to managing allowable project costs, nonfederal match, cost accounting, audit procedures, records access, record keeping, subcontracting, and progress reporting. Failure of the selected applicant to accept and carry out these obligations may result in cancellation of the grant award. Contact Jim Riordan at 222-4700 ext. 4421 for additional information.

Project Agreement

<u>NPS, WPR and MPF Grants</u>
Sponsors[5] must enter into an agreement with RIDEM to establish mutually agreeable terms for completing the project. Items in the agreement include, *but are not limited to*:

- Assigned RIDEM grant agreement number and project title.
- Scope of work including tasks, schedules and deliverables. (Agreements usually have the approved project proposal incorporated as the scope of

[4] Please note $60,000+ $40,000= $100,000. A 40% match is 40% of the total project cost.
[5] Once project approval has been issued by the RIDEM, applicants become "sponsors," since they are effectively sponsoring the approved project until its completion.

work.

- RIDEM and sponsor responsibilities.
- Project points of contact for RIDEM and the sponsor.
- Statement of the project's total budget, matching budget, and state or federal budget.
- Statutory and regulatory requirements for contracting such as fair-share allotments (i.e., minority-owned and women-owned business enterprises).
- Requirements for subcontracting.
- Project payment schedule and payment terms.

RIDEM and the State of Rhode Island take no responsibility for project work done outside the term or scope of the agreement or prior to full approval of an agreement. Sponsors should NOT anticipate any funding for work that is done before approval of a grant agreement. Agreements are not valid until the Rhode Island Department of Administration issues the appropriate encumbrance (i.e., purchase order). All agreements must be signed and dated by an authorized agent of the sponsor and RIDEM. A standard RIDEM agreement is available upon request. Contact Jim Riordan at 222-4700 ext. 4421.

BayWAG

Once selected, grant recipients will develop and sign a contract with NEIWPCC that clearly states the grant conditions, scope of work, timeline, budget and expected project deliverables. Grant projects cannot be started until the contract is signed by both parties and grant expenses cannot be incurred until the contract is in effect.

Grant Agreement Extensions and Deferrals

NPS, WPR and MPF Grants

RIDEM typically issues grant agreements for one to two years. If the grantee is unable to complete project work within this timeframe an extension may be requested for an additional one to two years. Requests for extensions must be in writing and describe satisfactory progress toward the completion of the project. Requests must also discuss an appropriate reason for the delay in project completion (e.g., unanticipated additional tasks).

Project sponsors must be prepared to initiate projects upon award of a grant. In very rare circumstances, RIDEM may grant a project deferral for up to one year provided that the grantee provides an appropriate explanation for an unanticipated delay in the project.

RIDEM may refuse extensions or deferrals. RIDEM urges project sponsors to complete projects within the timeframe of their grant agreements.

Invoicing & Payment

Once a grant project has been approved for funding, payments will be made to the sponsor according to the payment schedule and terms contained in the project agreement. Payments will be made on a reimbursement basis, whenever possible in the form of single-payment grants. Reimbursement payments are not scheduled more frequently than once a month. *Again, funding should NOT be anticipated for work that is undertaken prior to approval of a grant agreement.*

Preproject and Precontract Costs

RIDEM, NBEP and NEIWPCC are not liable for any cost incurred by sponsors or any sponsor subcontractor(s) prior to final state approval of the grant agreement (i.e., contract) and no payments in advance of final project approval will be made. Liability of the State of Rhode Island and/or the RIDEM, NBEP and NEIWPCC are limited to the terms and conditions of the agreement. RIDEM grant agreements are *not* valid until a PO is issued.

Audits

Sponsors will be subject to fiscal assurances per terms of the project agreement. Fiscal assurances include but are not limited to the audit requirements established by the State of Rhode Island and the US Office of Management and Budget in Circular No. A-128 or A-133, as amended and as appropriate. The sponsor must have fiscal systems that operate in accordance with these circulars.

Indirect (Overhead) Costs for Nonprofit and Educational Organizations

Indirect costs are costs that are not readily attributable with a specific project. Rent, heat, light, and power are costs typically considered indirect costs. If an agencyopts to establish an indirect rate for its federal grants, the rate is subject to OMB Circular A-122 "Cost Principles for Nonprofit Organizations" or OMB Circular A-21 "Cost Principles for Educational Institutions." Indirect cost rates are also subject to the review and approval of RIDEM's Office of Management Services. For more information on indirect cost rates contact Jim Riordan at 222-4700 ext. 4421.

Environmental Data Quality Assurance

When a state appropriates funding originating from EPA for work that involves the collection of environmental data—whether generated from direct measurement activities, collected from other sources, or compiled from

computerized data bases and information systems—EPA policy requires that (1) such work be carried out according to an approved Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP), and (2) that a QAPP be approved before work begins.

Increasingly, RIDEM is required to document the results of environmental data gathering for the federal government (e.g., EPA) and may be required to report data in particular formats (e.g., STORET). As such, RIDEM may require data submittal in certain formats. For more information contact Jim Riordan at 222-4700 ext. 4421.

Reporting Requirements

Final project reports are required for all projects. Progress reports in a format provided by the RIDEM or NEIWPCC may be required for any project. Specific reporting requirements will be explained to sponsors and detailed in project agreements following project selection.

Please note that BayWAG grant recipients will be required to:

- Submit quarterly progress reports and a final report that documents project completion, with special attention to measurable results, such as monitoring data and photographs.
- Write a short article on the project results for publication in the *Narragansett Bay Journal* (published by the NBEP).
- Make a presentation on the project results at a public event after the conclusion of the project.

Permitting

Many grant projects will require a permit from RIDEM or review by another governmental agency to proceed. Acceptance of a proposal under this RFP in no way absolves the applicant from any permitting or review requirement. Acceptance of a proposal does nothing to improve the likelihood that a project will receive a permit or accelerate any permitting or review process. Applicants should consider the need to acquire permits and other agency reviews and plan projects accordingly. Failure to obtain and comply with permits is generally considered a material breach of a grant agreement and may jeopardize project funding.

Compliance Actions and NPS, WPR and MPF Grant Applicants

It is RIDEM's policy that financial assistance shall neither directly or indirectly benefit parties whose willful action or inaction has resulted in damage to the environment. At the director's discretion, RIDEM may restrict or limit funding

due to the occurrence of criminal, civil enforcement actions or compliance matters. Generally, such a restriction or limitation may be removed once appropriate corrective action is taken in accordance with a consent agreement or court order.

To be eligible for grants, applicants must disclose any existing violations and compliance actions related to their proposal. This includes issuance of any notice of intent to enforce. Grant applicants must also inform the Nonpoint Source Program in the event that an enforcement or compliance action is undertaken after a grant application is filed.

For more information contact Jim Riordan at 222-4700 ext. 4421.

Measurable Results and NPS Grants

Increasingly, state environmental agencies and EPA are encouraged to demonstrate project effectiveness by measurable results. Office of Management and budget has *strongly* indicated that expenditure of section 319 grant funding should result in measurable reduction of pollutants (e.g., bacteria, nutrients, etc.) as well as a return of water resource values (e.g., reopening shellfishing grounds).

Wherever practical, sponsors will be expected to demonstrate measurable project results. In many cases, grant agreements will stipulate specifically anticipated pollution abatement outcomes (e.g., before and after pictures, visual monitoring, influent-effluent monitoring, etc.) or require that BMPs are available for future water quality monitoring by RIDEM (e.g., wet-weather monitoring).

SECTION IV NPS PROJECT CATEGORY DESCRIPTIONS

There are three main categories of eligible projects (see "Project Categories and Examples" in Section I--General Information). The following discussion details each type.

Onsite Wastewater Management

Onsite sewage disposal systems (e.g., septic systems) serve the wastewater needs of approximately 150,000 Rhode Island housing units (or about 35% of all homes). When designed and maintained properly, onsite systems treat domestic wastewater very effectively. However, many of Rhode Island's onsite systems are substandard, beyond intended life expectancy and improperly maintained. Along with stormwater runoff, malfunctioning and substandard

onsite systems have been cited as Rhode Island's greatest nonpoint source of pollution. Upgrading substandard onsite systems and managing onsite systems properly is a very high priority for management of Rhode Island's waters.

Please note that proposals to demonstrate onsite wastewater technologies are not eligible under the OWM category, but may, under certain circumstances, be eligible as water quality restoration actions or as demonstration projects (see below). OWM proposals should include transfer of project results to interested communities as part of the project.

Planning

OWM planning grants are for the development of a local wastewater management plan as described in Appendix III. Upon completion of the plan, any remaining grant funds may be used for septic system inspections, public outreach, administration, and other implementation expenses; however, ISDS repair/replacement will not be an eligible grant expense for OWMPs.

Implementation

Grant funds may be used for development of innovative policies and programs, septic system inspections, public outreach, and other implementation activities in accordance with approved plans. Currently there are nine communities with approved OWMPs and 12 others working toward this goal.

Water Quality Restoration Actions

The federal Clean Water Act mandates that the state establishes ambient water quality standards, monitor the condition of its waters, develop a prioritized list of waters that do not meet standards (i.e., the 303(d) list), and develop total maximum daily loads (TMDLs) that will bring the impaired waters back into compliance. Rhode Island's 303(d) list identifies "Group 1" waterbodies that are known to not meet standards and have TMDL development planned or underway (see also 303(d) List of Impaired Waters). Many of the Group 1 waters are impaired due to nonpoint source pollutants (e.g., bacteria, excess nutrients, etc.).

Waterbodies impaired by nonpoint sources typically require management in various parts of the watershed to achieve restoration to state water quality standards. Under this RFP, eligible water quality restoration actions include a range of activities aimed at reducing NPS water pollution problems (i.e., site-specific BMPs, local implementation of the watershed approach, prevention of pollution via source reduction, etc.). Water quality restoration actions may include, but are not limited to, projects that address stormwater, wastewater management, wetland loss, aquatic species habitat degradation, hydromodification, drinking water protection, and restoration of riparian areas.

RIDEM's Watershed Approach and the "Watershed Management Process," from the *Rhode Island Nonpoint Source Pollution Management Plan,* describe processes for watershed-wide management, which may be of assistance to applicants who wish to better understand watershed management and planning.

Implementation Projects

The purpose of grants in this project category is to better manage nonpoint source pollution and restore impaired waters through the implementation of water quality restoration actions.

OWR will give preference to projects that will result in actual pollution loading reductions. In many watersheds, restoration will require the implementation of BMPs at various sites to effectively abate nonpoint pollution. BMPs encompass a broad range of actions including both structural pollution controls (e.g., stormwater treatment structures) and nonstructural BMPs (e.g., local watershed initiatives). Actions to improve degraded habitat in impaired waters are also encouraged particularly when the project includes an NPS abatement component. Structural projects will typically include components for design, permitting (as appropriate) and construction. (See Appendix II, "Examples of Eligible Project" for more information.)

Recommendations for waterbody-specific NPS management and abatement may be derived from the TMDL process, nonpoint source management plans, watershed action plans and other watershed planning initiatives. OWR recognizes that water quality restoration plans do not yet exist for all impaired surface waters. In future years, OWR expects additional TMDL reports to provide the technical basis for water quality restoration actions. Where TMDLs are not available, applicants are encouraged to review and consider other watershed assessment and planning documents that may be available.

Copies of draft and final TMDLs are available on RIDEM's web site at:

http://www.state.ri.us/dem/programs/benviron/water/quality/rest/index.htm

TMDLs have been finalized or drafted for the following waters:

Finalized

Palmer River	Hunt River	Chickasheen Brook,
Narrow River	Fry Brook	Barber Pond and
Crooked Brook	Barrington River	Yagoo Pond
Saugatucket River	Scrabbletown Brook	
Stafford Pond	Runnins River	

Drafted:

Green Hill and Ninigret Pond	Greenwich Bay	Sakonnet River and the Cove

Copies of watershed action plans are available at:

http://www.state.ri.us/dem/programs/bpoladm/suswshed/actindex.htm

Watershed action plans have been developed for the following watersheds:

Narrow River	Saugatucket River
Pawcatuck River	Woonasquatucket River
South Shore Salt Ponds	

Examples of plans with site-specific water quality recommendations include:

- *Scituate Reservoir Watershed Management Plan.*
- Wellhead protection plans.
- Onsite wastewater management plans.
- Stormwater management plans.

General recommendations for NPS management and abatement are also reflected in statewide planning documents such as the following:

- *Rhode Island Nonpoint Source Pollution Management Plan.*
- *Rhode Island's Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Program.*
- *Rhode Island Groundwater Protection Strategy.*
- *Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plan for Narragansett Bay.*

To review copies of these documents contact Betsy Dake at 222-4700 ext. 7230.

Projects that involve local implementation of state NPS recommendations to abate specific documented water quality impairments are encouraged.
As noted under "Preference for Projects," Appendix II describes examples of activities that RIDEM considers *preferred.* Applicants should note that this RFP attaches highest priority to proposals that address impairments in Group 1 waters of the 303(d) list (see enclosure). This RFP encourages habitat restoration where it addresses habitat concerns in Group 1 waters.

Pollution prevention via source reduction is also encouraged. Examples of

pollution prevention activities include eliminating illicit discharges to municipal separate storm sewer systems, covering salt piles and improving drainage control at such sites. Again, the RFP gives highest priority to initiatives that will improve water quality in Group 1 waterbodies.

Interim Measures in Action Development

This category of grants has been included because OWR recognizes that certain local water quality restoration actions may need to undergo interim development before implementation and actual pollutant loading reductions are accomplished. For example, large BMP projects may be pursued in phases-- first feasibility and design, then permitting and construction. Proposals under this category are intended to assist in meeting that need. In many cases, interim measures are needed to: (1) develop a local program, (2) evaluate the feasibility of or refine action plans prior to implementation or (3) support work that prioritizes a local water quality restoration strategy to maximize its effectiveness, particularly when multiple pollution sources exist. Interim projects should be proposed in a manner that demonstrates how the results will support further implementation actions (e.g., local commitment to use project results to proceed to implementation).

RIDEM has created a schedule regarding development of TMDLs for all waterbodies that appear on the State of Rhode Island 303(d) list. Projects that will assist RIDEM in taking interim steps towards water quality restoration or otherwise help to develop strategies for mitigating specific causes of NPS in impaired waters are encouraged under this category. Appendix II includes some examples of potentially eligible interim measures.

Demonstration

The purpose of grants under the demonstration category is to encourage advancement of nonpoint source pollution control by demonstrating the utility of innovative approaches and technologies for solving water quality problems. Demonstrations of a technology or approach may bear repeating where a repetition will meaningfully exhibit utility of a management practice in varied hydrogeological and sociological settings. Proposals should include transfer of project results to interested communities as part of the project.

Projects under this category will be selected based on degree of innovation (e.g., approaches that are new to Rhode Island or a substantial deviation from an existing approach), state importance, link to water quality, technical validity and feasibility and cost effectiveness.

APPENDICES

FFY 2004 REQUEST FOR PROPOSALS
for the
Nonpoint Source Management
Wetland Protection and Restoration
Bay Watershed Action
Marine Pumpout Facilities

Appendix I
Preparing Preproposals and Proposals

Preproposal Format

Prepare a preproposal using the appropriate form on the following pages. Please note that the forms are also available electronically via the web at:

http://www.state.ri.us/dem/programs/benviron/water/finance/non/index.htm.

PREPROPOSAL FORM

NONPOINT SOURCE POLLUTION ABATEMENT GRANT
OFFICE OF WATER RESOURCES

PROJECT TITLE: _____

PROJECT LOCATION: _____
(Waterbody/Watershed as well as latitudinal and longitudinal location)

NON-POINT POLLUTION CONCERN(S) ADDRESSED BY PROJECT:
(check all that apply)

Pathogens	_____	Hypoxia	_____
Nutrients	_____	Other (specify)	_____

PROJECT PURPOSE:

GENERAL PROJECT OUTLINE:

MAJOR PROJECT OUTPUT/OUTCOMES:

PELIMINARY BUDGET ESTIMATE: _____

PROJECT APPLICANT:

(additional sheets may be attached as needed)

PREPROPOSAL FORM

WETLANDS PROTECTION AN D RESTORATION GRANT
OFFICE OF WATER RESOURCES

PROJECT TITLE: _____

PROJECT LOCATION: _____
(Waterbody/watershed as well as latitudinal and longitudinal location)

PROJECT PURPOSE:

GENERAL PROJECT OUTLINE:

MAJOR PROJECT OUTPUT/OUTCOMES:

PELIMINARY BUDGET ESTIMATE: _____

PROJECT APPLICANT:

Format for NPS and WPR Proposals

Prepare the proposal in a direct concise style using #10 to #12 fonts. The maximum length of the full proposal shall be no more than 6 pages, excluding the budget information page, sketches or maps. You may include background information about the proposed project or sponsor in a cover letter. Submit two copies of the proposal on 8½ X 11 paper to RIDEM. Please also provide a disk (i.e., computer file) including the proposal in MSWord '97 or compatible format.

In the cover letter transmitting the proposal, include a brief summary of the applicant's financial resources, administrative qualifications, technical qualifications, experience, organization, and facilities for carrying out the project.

Prepare the proposal according to the following headings:

PROJECT TITLE: Short descriptive project name.

PROJECT LOCATION: Name of waterbody and latitudinal and longitudinal location of project.

PROBLEM/NEED: Provide a clear, concise description of the types of nonpoint sources and the water quality problem or water resources pollution problem to be addressed by the project.

CATEGORIES OF NONPOINT SOURCE POLLUTION ADDRESSED (for NPS grants only): A list of the nonpoint source categories of pollution to be addressed under the proposal. Categories of nonpoint source are listed along with management strategies in "Source-Specific Concerns, Policies, and Recommendations" (Chapter 02-01) of the *Rhode Island Nonpoint Source Pollution Management Plan*.

PURPOSE: Briefly (1 to 3 sentences!) state the purpose of the project.

GENERAL PROJECT PLAN: Write an overview of how the project will be conducted. Include the watershed location. Include anticipated project start dates and completion date. Projects are generally planned for 12 or 24 months with 24 months being the maximum project duration.

TASKS, SCHEDULES AND ESTIMATED COSTS: List in sequence the project tasks. These should include activities such as entering into an agreement, forming a project steering committee; methods for publicizing a project; conducting the volunteer training and survey; follow-up evaluation of sites; and preparation of final report. Deliverables for tasks should be quantified. EXAMPLES: holding 2 public meetings; writing 3 articles publicizing the survey; contents of final report; etc. If deliverables cannot be quantified, then the activities should be explained in specific enough terms so that the level of performance of the project is clearly understood. Identify who will participate in each task. Identify any subcontracts to be awarded as tasks. Provide the dates for the implementation and completion of each task. Provide a cost estimate for implementing and completing each task. Break down cost estimate into grant funds and match funds.

Please provide information using the following table:

Tasks	Participants[1]	Deliverables	Grant Budget	Match Budget	Month [2]

[1] The participant that will lead the task is listed in bold type.
[1] Month numbers are based on the grant period. The first month begins on the date of the grant agreement approval. Month two begins on same number day of the following calendar month. Deliverables are to be completed at the end of the final month when listed as a range.

DELIVERABLES - List the products to be delivered to RIDEM. This should be identical to the list of deliverables in the previous table.

INTERAGENCY COORDINATION, ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES - Describe the participation and commitment expected from other agencies and organizations (federal, state or local agencies, watershed associations, interest groups, schools, etc.) Describe the role of each group. EXAMPLES: project advisor, funding support, design BMPs, etc. List steering committee members.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESULTS / MEASURES OF PERFORMANCE: Describe how the project's accomplishments will be evaluated. Measurement objectives could include: attendance for public meetings; number of volunteers recruited; number of articles published; list of sites with BMPs known to be installed due to the project.

PROJECT MANAGER: Name, organization, address and telephone number of person or people responsible for conducting the project.

ESTIMATED TOTAL COST, FEDERAL AND NONFEDERAL SOURCES AND AMOUNTS:
List the requested NPS funds, sources and amounts of match, and if applicable other sources available to supplement project funds.

BUDGET INFORMATION: Provide budget details of costs including personnel, travel, equipment, supplies, construction, rentals, contractual etc. (See "Guidance for Preparing Budget Detail Information")

NPS and WPR
Guidance for Preparing
Budget Detail Information

General Considerations:

- Budget carefully and consider all contingencies. On rare occasions, grant awards are renegotiated to do additional work, but this is not typical.
- While total grant allotments are firm, expenditures under budget categories may be changed to a limited extent (i.e., approximately 10%) as long as they do not increase the bottom line. Changes greater than 10% will be treated as grant agreement modifications and require formal approval. Please note that the grant agreement officer must be made aware of any changes to the budget.
- Generally speaking, sources of match money may be substituted after a grant agreement is formalized with the knowledge and consent of the grant agreement officer. That is to say, the in-kind match contribution for one employee may be exchanged for in-kind match contribution of equal value for another employee. The matching-cost of permitting may be exchanged for an equal value matching-cost of design work. Occasionally, such exchanges may require an amendment to a grant agreement. When necessary, this usually occurs at the end of the grant period.

Personnel Expense Budgets:

Establishing personnel budgets tends to be the most complicated aspect of determining a project budget. Nevertheless, precise personnel budgets are required. The following outlines some basic steps that an applicant may wish to utilize in developing a budget:

- Identify any tasks potentially requiring personnel expense. Consider administrative costs and oversight work as well as other project tasks.
- Determine the amount of employee time it takes to do each task. Be judicious with your estimates, you will probably be expected to cover cost overruns.
- Determine which employees may be performing tasks. If more than one employee may be involved in a particular task, consider the range of costs that may be incurred.
- Adjust personnel costs for any potential project delays (e.g., consider if the project initiation is delayed by six months and salaries rise accordingly, how much project costs will increase?)
- Adjust personnel costs for anticipated increases in salary and fringe (i.e., cost of living increases, scheduled raises, etc.).
- Now estimate the highest likely cost of doing each task. Don't gild the estimate, but be certain to consider the likely high-end cost. Rounding off costs to the nearest dollar is preferred for simplicity.
- Split the total cost up among the project workers using your best judgement to estimate the level of effort they will contribute. Remember, personnel expenses may be transferred between project workers during the project as long as the total reimbursement requested for the category of personnel expense remains at or under budget.

Once personnel expenses have been estimated provide the following information on the standard "budget detail" page for each employee doing reimbursable or match work:

1. Total value of employee's services to be used during the project. (Please note, this is the most critical bit of information.)
2. Employee's name.
3. Annual Salary.
4. Fringe rate as a percent of salary (i.e. annual fringe expense ÷ annual salary).

BUDGET DETAIL

Project Name: _____

Estimated Personnel Expenses (1)

Name	Title	Salary	% of Time	Salary Costs	Fringe Rate (as %)	Total
Totals						(2)

Budget Estimate

	Total Costs	Grant Requested	Non-federal Match
Estimated Personnel Expenses (from above)	(2)		(3)
Contractual	(4)		
Indirect Cost - _____% (5)			
Supplies (6)			
Equipment (7)			
Travel (8)			
Construction (9)			
Other (10)			
Total (11)			

(1) The Estimated Personnel Expenses section is to list employee personnel expenses for the grantee only. Contractor salary information (e.g., Consultants) should be part of a "contractual"

budget (see item 4) and should not be included here. Please list the employee names, job titles, annual salaries, fringe rate (as percent of salary) and the total amount you plan to spend for each employee. Do not fill out the percent of time column. Total only the "Total" column. Please check your math.

(2) Carry the total of personnel/fringe expenses (2) to the Estimated Personnel Expenses line of the Budget Estimate Table (2).

(3) Match may include a variety of cash and in-kind contributions. Please note that federal funds may not be used as match for your grant, unless explicitly allowed by federal policy (e.g., some CDBG agreements provide for eligibility as federal match). (See Section III, Match Amount Requirements and Sources, for more information.)

(4) Please list the total contractual expenses you plan to budget. For each contractor, you will need to separately list the name of the contractor (if already bid out and selected), each output or task for which the contractor will be responsible, and the amount budgeted for each output or task. If contractual work is yet to be bid, please add a footnote on the main budget page that the contractual expenses are to be bid out during the project.

(5) If the budget includes indirect costs, please indicate the percentage and items on which the cost was calculated. Please note that indirect costs are only allowed as a percentage of Estimated Personnel and Contractual. Also, indirect rates must be approved through RIDEM's Office of Management Services.

(6) Supplies are generally expendable items such as paper, film, lab chemicals, postage and office supplies.

(7) Equipment generally refers to nonexpendable items such as computers, software, special tools, rental items, etc.

(8) Travel may include transportation costs incurred during project work, such as travel costs between field sites. Travel costs should include a description of the travel anticipated and how it is related to project tasks. The current state mileage rate is $0.365 per mile.

(9) Construction costs generally include costs to build or install best management practices, such as innovative septic systems, stormwater basins and erosion and sedimentation control devices.

(10) Other costs may include any items that are not describe by the previous categories. Please describe the nature of the costs.

(11) Please total all columns. Please check your math. The "Grant Requested" column plus the "Non-federal Match" columns should equal the "Total Costs" column for each budget item as well as for the final totals.

How to Apply for BayWAG Grants

Proposal format: No more than 5 pages in total; maps to show project location, resumes, or letters of support will not count against the page limit.

- 11-point font with one-inch page margins;
- MS Word or rich text format;
- Please keep proposals succinct;
- Application information is on-line at http://www.neiwpcc.org and http://www.nbep.org.

Application:

Transmittal page

- Name and title of person submitting proposal;
- Name of organization(s) submitting proposal;
- All appropriate contact information (mailing address, phone, fax, email, website, etc);
- Title and signature of person submitting proposal;
- Fiscal agent and contact information (if different from applicant organization).

Summary Page

- Project title;
- Applicant organization, including type of organization (e.g., NGO, university, etc);
- Geographic focus of project (e.g., town, state, watershed, region);
- Bi-state (yes/no);
- Amount requested;
- Total estimated budget, including match;
- Source of match (e.g., cash, in-kind services, other);
- Succinct project description;
- Is a QAPP required (yes/no);
- Project start and end dates.

Detailed Project Description *(refer to this list when preparing this section)*

- Project title;
- Description of applicant organization: mission; previous work if any; relationship of proposed work to stated priorities;
- Description of the project;
- Clear and realistic project objectives, including problem or resource to be addressed, geographic location or Bay-wide significance, target audience, and relationship to PNB priorities, watershed workplans, or other issues as reflected in review criteria;
- Project workplan, including tasks, timeline and key milestones, personnel, deliverables;
- Expected outcomes, including environmental benefits;
- Qualifications of project personnel;
- Involvement of partners and/or stakeholders;
- Process to be used to evaluate effectiveness and success of the project;

- Plans to disseminate results;
- Budget (see example provided) showing proposed spending in budget categories; for personnel include hours and hourly rate; include match amounts in budget.
- Description of matching funds (source, type, etc.);
- Narrative description of how funds will be spent, including match;
- Leveraging or cost-sharing opportunities.

Sample Budget Format

Expense Category	**Grant Funds**	**Match Funds**	**Total**
Personnel	4,000	800	4,800
Equipment	580	200	780
Supplies	400	50	450
Travel	200	50	250
Construction	0	0	0
Outreach	450	50	500
Printing	250	50	300
Copying	20	0	20
Venue costs	100	0	100
Other (describe)	0	0	0
Indirect costs	0	0	0
TOTAL	**6,000**	**1,200**	**7,200**

Application Procedures for Marine Pumpout Facility Grants

The applicant must meet and respond to the following criteria to be eligible for funding:

1. Is the application for operating and maintenance funding only?
2. In situations where a direct connection to a sewer line is possible, is it proposed?
3. Are facility components, particularly those, which could limit capacity such as pumps and holding tanks, large enough to accommodate projected demand based on industry standards and norms?
4. Has a safe, reliable and sanitary means for collecting, storing and transporting waste been identified?
5. Is the proposed facility conveniently located relative to concentrations of recreational vehicles?
6. Is the channel access, maneuvering room and water depth sufficient to accommodate the maximum range of vessel size and draft?
7. Are proposed days and hours of operation convenient and sufficient? Will the facility be available for the better parts of the boating season?
8. Will the facility be available on a fair and equitable basis to all members of the recreational boating public?
9. Will a significant number of recreational fishermen be accommodated?
10. Have appropriate and adequate operating and maintenance procedures been identified?

The application must be on forms approved by the division of fish and wildlife and can be obtained on the DEM web site or at the address listed below.

Appendix II
Watershed Restoration Actions

Examples Of Eligible Projects

Note: Preferred projects will be linked to abatement of pollutants for which a waterbody is impaired.

WATERSHED RESTORATION ACTIONS – IMPLEMENTATION

- Construction of best management practices to abate NPS pollution;
  Includes stormwater management practices – detention and treatment, retrofitting existing structures to enhance treatment provided that the water quality volume (WQV) does not directly discharge to a waterbody regulated under Storm Water Phase II (RIPDES),

  Agricultural BMPs – erosion controls, stormwater management practices, improved animal waste handling etc.

  Innovative application of onsite wastewater systems

- Improvements in stormwater management to provide greater pollutant removal (excludes combined sewer overflows);

- Elimination of unauthorized discharges (NPS in nature) from waterbodies or stormwater systems;

- Wetland and riverbank restoration;

- Enhancement of natural buffers to mitigate NPS pollution;

- Habitat restoration or hydromodification impact abatement (see attached map and summary table of potentially eligible habitat restoration projects);

- Covering a salt pile that is contributing to water quality.

WATERSHED RESTORATION – INTERIM MEASURES

- Design only of BMPs (commitment to future construction is required)

- Development of watershed restoration strategies specific to listed pollutants of concern; e.g. development of a stormwater retrofit plan, nutrient reduction strategies.

- Feasibility analysis or preliminary design work which will lead to eventual BMP construction or implementation of watershed restoration;

- Development of a buffer enhancement or restoration plan for a waterbody affected by nonpoint pollution sources.

- Development of municipal programs which foster pollution abatement; e.g. stormwater management ordinances or districts, local nutrient loading restrictions; etc.

- Design of wetland enhancement or restoration projects that provide water quality benefits.

Water Quality Restoration Actions[1]
In 1999

Sponsor & Waterbody	Project Name	Impairment of Concern and Suspected Source	Project Plan	Award
Glocester Chepachet River	Onsite Construction of Demonstration Wastewater Systems and Stormwater Management Planning	A recent study, commissioned by the Town of Glocester, indicates some pathogens and nutrients from wastewater and stormwater inputs to the Chepachet River and Chepachet River Aquifer.	Design and build innovative septic systems as a demonstration project and develop a stormwater abatement plan.	$72,212
Providence Woonasquatucket River	Woonasquatucket/Lincoln, Lace and Braid Sluiceway Removal and Wetland Restoration	Biodiversity, pathogens, PCBs, dioxin and metals--this project will address VOCs, low Do, bacteria and habitat/wetland restoration.	Remove the sluice and restore freshwater wetlands values in the area.	$71,400
NRICD & Cranston Providence River (Still House Cove)	Still House Cove Stormwater BMP Feasibility	Stormwater has caused sedimentation and degradation of a salt marsh complex, which is inundated with Phragmites. Project compliments the Providence River TMDL.	Design a stormwater abatement BMP.	$14,614
Warwick Greenwich Bay	Greenwich Bay Watershed Stormwater Treatment Feasibility and Implementation Project	Pathogens, nutrients and hypoxia--Stormwater outfalls were previously identified in an Aqua Fund project or by URI in a TMDL study.	Design and install stormwater abatement BMPs at eight ourfalls.	$240,000
SRICD Greenwich Bay	Brush Neck Cove Stormwater Abatement and Restoration Interim Measures	Pathogens, nutrients and hypoxia--Stormwater outfalls were previously identified in an Aqua Fund project and by URI in a TMDL study.	Investigate retrofit potentials for 10 stormwater systems, identify a priority listing of stormwater systems for future work and conduct public outreach.	$99,244
E. Greenwich Greenwich Cove	Greenwich Cove Stormwater Feasibility	Hypoxia and nutrients--E. Greenwich has identified three stormwater outfalls, which are considered major contributors.	Develop conceptual engineering designs for stormwater BMPs at 8 locations.	$15,000
Portsmouth Sakonnet River (Portsmouth Pk.)	Facilities Plan Update and Feasibility Study for Portsmouth and Island Parks	Pathogens--In a recent DEM study failed septic systems and stormwater were identified as sources of impairment.	Develop engineering designs for stormwater and wastewater abatement throughout Portsmouth and Island Park.	$60,000
North Kingstown & STB Wickford Harbor	Wickford Harbor Stormwater BMP Feasibility and Smart Growth Implementation	Wickford Harbor is conditionally closed to shellfishing, primarily due to its proximity to marinas.	Develop engineering designs and smartgrowth BMPs for stormwater abatement.	$59,384

[1] Water quality restoration projects: (a) support restoration of waters impaired by nonpoint source pollution (NPS) or hydromodification; and/or (b) improve aquatic habitats degraded by NPS; and/or (c) demonstrate the utility of innovative approaches to solving water quality problems. Funding for these projects is provided under section 319 of the Clean Water Act.

TOTAL	$631,854

Water Quality Restoration Actions
In 2000

Sponsor & Waterbody	Project Name	Impairment of Concern and Suspected Source	Project Plan	Award
Smithfield Stillwater Reservoir	Smithfield Salt Storage Shed	Leachate from the uncovered municipal salt pile erodes into the watershed and possibly underlying aquifer.	Build a salt storage facility.	$ 66,000
Providence York Pond/ Seekonk River	York Pond Restoration	Stormwater is contributing sediment and other pollutant loading to York Pond, which flows into the Seekonk.	Implement stormwater mitigation habitat improvements to York Pond.	$161,762
Warren Warren (i.e., Kickemuit) Reservoir	Warren Reservoir Fish Way	Loss of an anadromous fish run (including an Alewife run) due to an impoundment for a drinking water supply.	Design and build a fish way.	$ 82,000
Warren Kickemuit River	Patterson Avenue Drainage Project	Stormwater runoff from the Patterson Avenue area containing TSS, metals, TPH, oil and grease is impacting the Kickemuit.	Installation of a Vortech unit and oil separator.	$ 72,000
Tiverton Unnamed wetland	Tiverton Salt Storage Facility	Salt leachate from an uncovered salt pile erodes into a nearby wetland.	Build a salt storage facility.	$ 63,600
Cranston Providence River	Cranston BMP Implementation	Hydrocarbons, metals, sand, floating debris in 3 stormwater outfalls at the ends of Armington, Norwood and Shaw avenues impact the Providence River.	Installation of 3 Vortech units and the purchase of a vacuum truck for maintenance of the Vortech units.	$118,380
TOTAL				$563,742

Water Quality Restoration Actions
In 2001

Sponsor & Waterbody	Project Name	Impairment of Concern and Suspected Source	Project Plan	Award
Smithfield Stillwater Reservoir	Public Works Facility Restoration Project	Soil erosion from an unprotected site has resulted in sedimentation of a nearby wetland adjacent to Stillwater Reservoir.	Project involves design, permitting and construction a stormwater detention pond and restoration of wetlands near Stillwater Reservoir in the Woonasquatucket Watershed.	$72,000
Cranston Providence River (Still House Cove)	Still House Cove Restoration	Stormwater has caused sedimentation and degradation of a salt marsh complex, which is inundated with Phragmites. Project compliments the Providence River TMDL.	Installation of a Vortech unit and restoration of estuarine wetlands.	$140,292
Warren Kickemuit River	Libby Lane Storm Drain Tide Gate to Eliminate Raccoons	Raccoons contribute fecal bacteria that degrades water quality of the Kickemuit River.	Project will prevent raccoons from entering the Libby Lane storm drain system.	$6,400
Warren Kickemuit River	Libby Lane Storm Drain Evaluation and Correction	Stormwater pollutants enter the Libby Lane storm drain system from a number of unconfirmed sources along the Kickemuit.	This project will confirm the sources and execute corrective actions.	$11,200
South Providence Development Corp.	17 Gordon Avenue Green Building	Stormwater from 17 Gordon Avenue enters a nearby storm drain that discharges to the Providence River.	This demonstration project is for retrofit construction of a greenroof and stormwater infiltration BMPs.	$93,000
East Greenwich Greenwich Cove	Greenwich Cove Upland Attenuation	Hypoxia and nutrients--E. Greenwich has identified three stormwater outfalls, which are considered major contributors.	Project is for design of a Vortech unit at Greenwich Cove, which was identified as high priority during a preceding NPS project and in the Greenwich Bay TMDL. The project also includes an innovative assessment of stormwater attenuation opportunities in the upland.	$26,000
Warren Kickemuit (i.e., Warren) Reservoir	Kickemuit Reservoir Stormwater Abatement Feasibility	Stormwater from multiple drainage pipes discharges into and degrades the Kickemuit Reservoir.	Project involves assessment of stormwater abatement opportunities and will implement recommendations of a completed TMDL.	$7,900
Warren Kickemuit River	Bay Road Stormwater Abatement	Polluted stormwater discharges to the Kickemuit River from the Bay Road Storm Drain System.	Project is for installation of a Vortech unit along the Kickemuit River and restoration of a coastal wetlands complex.	$45,800
TOTAL				**$402,592**

Water Quality Restoration Projects
In 2003

Sponsors & Waterbody	Project Name	Impairment of Concern and Suspected Source	Project Plan	Award
Barrington Allin's Cove	Allin's Cove Water Quality Restoration	Stormwater runoff impacts Allin's Cove. Allin's Cove connects with the Providence River, which is impaired by nutrients, DO, metals and pathogens.	Initiate design of management practices to abate stormwater impacts to Allin's Cove. Compliments restoration work being undertaken by the Army Corps of Engineers.	$13,500
Burrillville Clear River	Burrillville Salt Storage Facility	Currently, Burrilville's salt pile is uncovered and abuts the Clear River, which is scheduled for a TMDL.	Design and build a replacement salt storage facility.	$60,000
Coventry Tiogue Lake	East Shore Drive Stormwater Improvements	Pictures provided by the town show significant sedimentation that has resulted from stormwater runoff.	Design and construction of a stormwater management system.	$39,000
Coventry Pawtuxet River (unnamed wetland)	Coventry Salt Storage Facility	Coventry's existing salt pile is impacting a wetland complex adjacent to the Pawtuxet River, which is scheduled for a TMDL.	Design and build a replacement salt storage facility.	$60,000
Coventry Pawtuxet River (unnamed wetland)	Coventry Sandy Bottom Road Wetland Restoration	Runoff from Sandy Bottom Road impacts an adjacent wetland complex. The wetland is contiguous with the Pawtuxet River, which is impaired by lead and cadmium.	Conduct restoration of 26-acre wetland parcel at one end of Sandy Bottom Road.	$60,000
Cumberland West Sneech Brook (Blackstone River)	Cumberland Salt Storage Facility	Existing salt pile is impacting West Sneech Brook, which flows directly into the Blackstone River.	Design and build a replacement salt storage facility.	$40,000
DEM Parks and Recreation Ninigret Pond (Charlestown Breachway)	Charlestown Breachway Composting Toilets	Over 300,000 people use this public beach and camping area each year. State-owned facility lacks adequate wastewater treatment system.	Provide wastewater facilities (composting toilets) for the renovation of Charlestown Breachway.	$72,000
DEM Sustainable (town is a cooperator) Watersheds Narrow River	Narrow River TMDL Implementation	Stormwater is identified as a primary contributor of pathogens to the Narrow River. Project is a first step in abating stormwater pollutants identified in the Narrow River TMDL.	Initiate design of stormwater management practices along the Narrow River.	$76,962

East Providence Runnins River	East Providence Salt Storage Facility	Existing salt pile is impacting a wetlands complex of the Runnins River. This project compliments a TMDL.	Design and build a replacement salt storage facility.	$40,000
Hopkinton Unnamed Wetland	Hopkinton Landfill Abatement	Leachate from a closed landfill is degrading groundwater and a nearby wetlands complex. The leachate contains contaminants such as aluminum and iron.	Design a liner and treatment system to abate leachate impacts.	$25,000
Kickemuit River Association Kickemuit River	Blue Tab Project for the Identification of Homes not tied into Sewers	Kickemuit River, which is impaired by pathogens, is scheduled for a TMDL. Although the area is sewered some homes are believed not to be tied in.	Identify homes that are not tied into local sewers and are likely to contribute pollutants to nearby storm drain systems.	$2,000
Middletown Maidford Brook and Aquifer	Middletown Salt Storage Facility	Existing salt pile is impacting the Maidford Brook and local groundwater.	Design and build a replacement salt storage facility.	$60,000
Newport Coaster's Harbor	Newport Salt Storage Facility	Existing salt pile is impacting Coaster's Harbor.	Design and build a replacement salt storage facility.	$40,000
Pawtuxet River Authority Lower Pawtuxet and Pocasset Rivers	Riparian Buffer Restoration Strategy for the Lower Pawtuxet and Pocasset Rivers	The habitats of the Pawtuxet and Pocasset rivers are heavily impacted by urbanization. This project compliments recommendations in the TMDL and local stormwater management plans.	Identify sites for restoration and conceptually design management practices.	$46,000
Portsmouth The Cove	Identification of Illicit Discharges to Storm Drain System	Stormwater pollutants enter the Portsmouth-Island Park storm drain system from a number of unconfirmed sources. The Cove is impaired by pathogens. This project implements TMDL and stormwater planning recommendations.	This project will confirm the sources and execute corrective actions.	$24,913
Save The Bay Providence River	Demonstrating Innovative Stormwater Management at the Bay Education Center	This site is adjacent to the Providence River, which is undergoing a TMDL and is impacted by stormwater runoff.	Demonstrate use of greenroof and other innovative stormwater management practices.	$150,000
Smithfield Woonasquatucket Reservoir	Woonasquatucket Reservoir Pollution Abatement	Untreated stormwater from nearby roadways and development is creating sedimentation in the Woonasquatucket Reservoir. The reservoir is connected to the Woonasquatucket River, which is impaired by metals, dioxin, PCBs, and pathogens.	Design, permitting and construction of a stormwater management system adjacent to Woonasquatucket Reservoir.	$109,918

Southern RI Conservation District Fry Brook	Discouraging Waterfowl in Fry Brook	Waterfowl are identified as a significant source of pathogens in the Fry Brook TMDL.	Initiate waterfowl management in Fry Brook.	$10,000
URI Graduate School of Oceanography Green Hill and Ninigret ponds	Restoration of Water Quality and Eelgrass Habitat in the RI Coastal Salt Ponds	Nitrates in groundwater have been identified as significant contributors to the eutrophication of Green Hill and Ninigret ponds.	This project demonstrates technology to reduce groundwater borne nitrates to the salt ponds. Project compliments recommendations of the TMDL and local stormwater management plans.	$40,000
URI Pollution Prevention Center Woonasquatucket River	Pollution Prevention Assessments in the Woonasquatucket	The Woonasquatucket River TMDL identifies stormwater from commercial operations (e.g., autobody shops) pollution as a significant contributor to impairments in the river.	Assess and reduce sources of stormwater pollution to the Woonasquatucket River from small commercial sites using pollution prevention strategies.	$40,000
Warren Warren River	Fecal Coliform Abatement at Warren Town Beach	EPA recently designated this beach as a "flagship" beach. Stormwater has been identified as contributing pathogens to the Warren River.	Initiate design of management practices to abate pathogen contamination of town beach.	$25,000
Warren Warren and Palmer Rivers	Restoration of Belcher Cove	Stormwater abatement is recommended in the Palmer River TMDL and Warren's stormwater management plan.	Design and implement stormwater management practices.	$25,000
Warwick Brushneck Cove (Greenwich Bay)	Brushneck Cove Infiltration	Nutrients and pathogens are identified in the Greenwich Bay TMDL as sources of impairment to Brushneck Cove and the bay.	Construction of a stormwater management system adjacent to Brushneck Cove.	$300,000
TOTAL				**$1,359,293**

Appendix III

Onsite Wastewater Management Project Criteria

1. Funds are for the development of a management plan, as described in Criterion 2. Upon completion of the plan, any remaining grant funds may be used for septic system inspections, public outreach, administration, and other implementation expenses; however, ISDS repair/replacement will not be an eligible grant expense.

2. Municipalities must have or develop a management plan for the repair/replacement and maintenance of ISDS. Each plan will be subject at a minimum to a town public hearing and DEM approval.[1]

   Elements of the plan must, at a minimum, include:

   A. Description of the management area. Municipalities must describe and map the area to be managed; as well as identify the impacts of failed/failing ISDS on surface and groundwater in the management area.

   B. Description of the community assistance program for ISDS repair/replacement. At a minimum this should include:

      · Nature and extent of assistance (e.g., financial, technical, estimated number of systems to be repaired/replaced, etc.).

      · Application procedure and any eligibility criteria.

      · Method(s) to advertise assistance.

      · Communities must identify a source(s) of funding for repair/replacement of failed septic systems.

   C. Method to ensure or encourage regular ISDS maintenance in the management area. Acceptable options include, but are not limited to, any of the following:

      · An information & education initiative with a method for tracking maintenance activities in the management area.

      · An information & education initiative with inspection and maintenance incentives, such as pump-out subsidies.

[1]DEM NPS Program staff will be available to assist with the development and implementation of all plan elements.

- A requirement for regular inspection and maintenance, such as a wastewater management ordinance.[2]

D. Designated community official(s) to manage and administer the program and implement the plan.

E. Description of the method for disposal of septage generated by maintenance activities conducted as part of the program.

n:\nonpoint\wwmd\isdsfund\8-pilot.lst

[2]A Wastewater Management District as defined in the *Rhode Island Septic System Maintenance Act of 1987* (RIGL 45-24.5-1 *et seq.*).

NPS Onsite Wastewater Planning Grants in Rhode Island